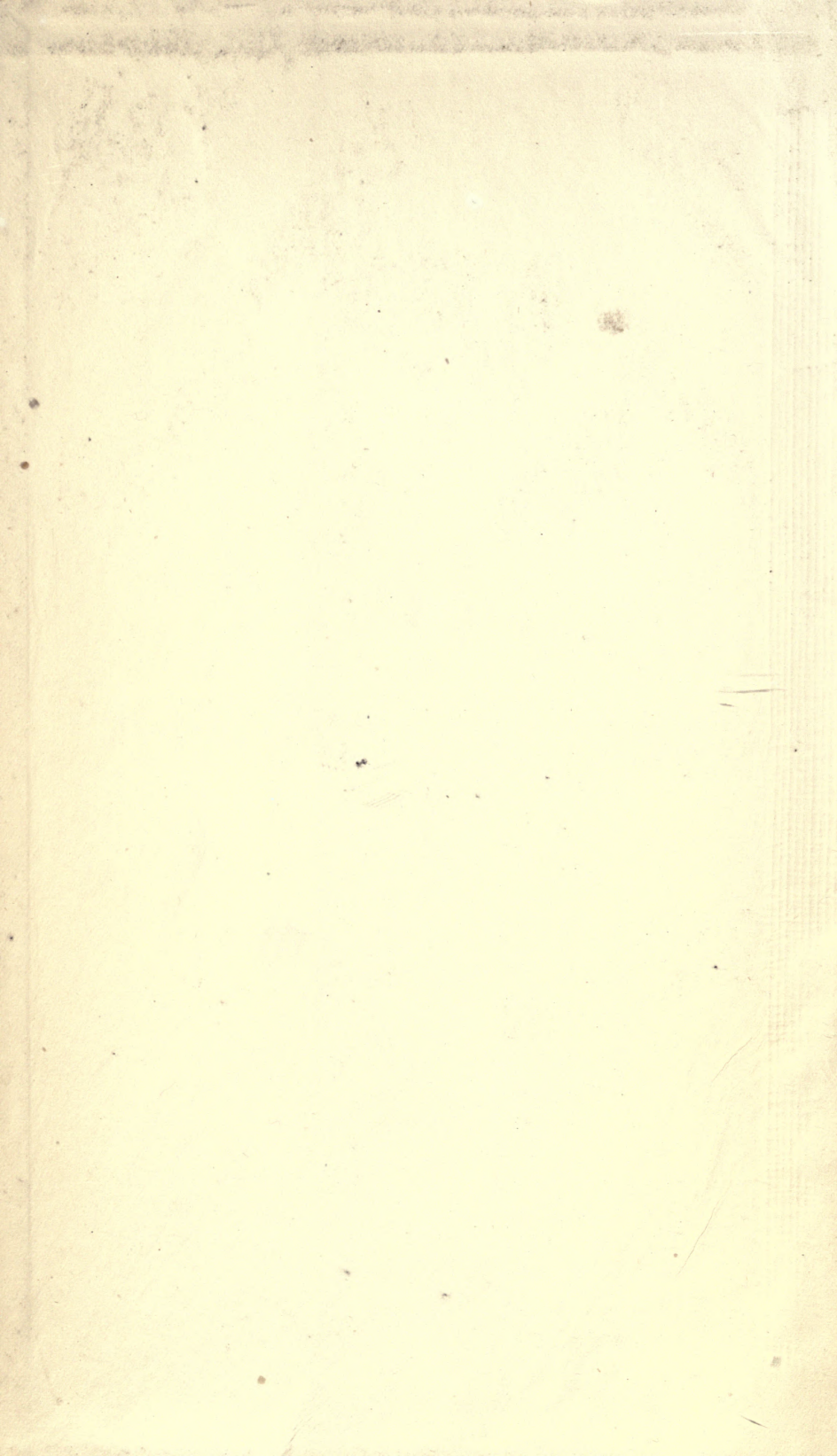


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THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS  

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1898





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THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

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WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1899.





# THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

### BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 10, 1899.*

SIR: We have the honor to submit the Thirtieth Annual Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

No change in the membership of the board has occurred during the last year, and no serious trouble among the Indians has been reported except the conflict with the Pillager band of Chippewas on Bear Island in Leech Lake, Minnesota—a conflict which resulted in the death of Maj. M. C. Wilkinson and six soldiers. The number of Indians slain is not known. The death of Major Wilkinson is deeply deplored. He was a gallant officer, having served in the civil war, in the Nez Perce campaign with General Howard, and in the recent Spanish war. He had been a lifelong friend of the Indians, and when detailed for the Indian school service organized the Forest Grove Industrial School, removed since to Chemawa, Oreg. He had almost reached the age for retirement, and was hoping to engage again in benevolent work for Indians.

The causes of the sudden and deplorable Chippewa outbreak are found in a long series of abuses and frauds in the management, or mismanagement, of their timber lands, and in harsh, if not unjust, treatment in connection with prosecutions for whisky sales to Indians.

The beginning of the trouble relating to lands and timber dates back to the act of Congress approved January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota." The purpose and intent of the act appears to be just and fair, but in its execution it has proved to be not an act for the relief, but for impoverishing and robbing the Indians.

We are aware that the Secretary of the Interior is doing all in his power to correct the abuses long in vogue, and he affirms that "no complaints have been made of the undervaluation of timber by the present corps of examiners." Still, we greatly fear that interested parties will combine to thwart the good intentions and efforts of the Department under the existing law.

In our judgment, that act should be at once repealed, or at least so amended as to put a stop to the current method of appraising and selling the pine lands of the Indians, which has hitherto been characterized by scandalous unfairness and waste of the Indians' moneys. A much better system was inaugurated by Lieutenant Mercer and continued by his successor, Captain Scott, of the La Pointe Agency, Wis., by which the Indians receive a fair price for their timber, earn good wages in the lumber camps and in the mills, and, what is more important, are learning daily lessons in practical industry and civilized home life. We see no reason why the same common-sense system can not be put in practice in Minnesota.

## THE NEW YORK INDIANS.

We have given much attention to the affairs of the Seneca Indians of the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations in the State of New York. A very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of things exists there. Large tracts of land have been leased to railroad companies and many town lots to private parties in the villages that have grown up about several railroad stations, and the Indian people complain that the rents collected are appropriated by a few leading men to their own private use, and that the people receive no benefit whatever.

Mr. G. B. Pray, special United States Indian agent, after a careful investigation, reports that "the affairs of this nation are very loosely and irregularly managed; that the officers use the power of the place for the purpose of perpetuating themselves, and it is openly charged that the money of the nation is used for the same purpose." He further says: "It is a fact that I do not think they will dispute that the body of the people have not received from its officers a single dollar of income from leases during the last four or five years." (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 190, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session.) The Indians have petitioned Congress for redress of those wrongs, and early last winter a bill (S. 2888) was introduced "to regulate the collection and disbursement of moneys arising from leases made by the Seneca Nation of New York Indians." Though approved, we are assured by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, this bill, which passed the Senate, has not passed and is still pending in the House. We earnestly urge its speedy passage. At our meeting at Mohonk Lake, October 11, 1898, the matter was considered and the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That this board is convinced that the system of administration of their affairs at present in vogue with the Senecas of the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations encourages corrupt practices and is fraught with injustice and great disadvantages to the Indians.

*Resolved*, That we believe the time is ripe for breaking up the New York reservations and allotting the land to the individual Indians.

*Resolved*, That until this is done we respectfully urge on the Government the importance of placing the collection of their rentals and other income with some agency that will secure a proper accounting and distribution of the money.

## METLAKAHTLA.

The romantic story of the heroic life and work of Mr. William Duncan in British Columbia and Alaska is so generally known that we need not repeat it. After raising the Tshimshean tribe of Indians from the lowest grade of barbarism to a high state of Christian civilization, Mr. Duncan, to escape oppressive acts of the white people of British Columbia, determined to remove his Indians from that province and to seek protection under the flag of the United States. Annette Island, on the coast of Alaska, was selected for their future home. To this lonely, rocky, and densely wooded island they came in the year 1887, abandoning their comfortable houses, their mills, their church, and all their improvements for conscience sake.

In 1891 the island was, by act of Congress, "set apart as a reservation for the use of the Metlakahtla Indians, and those people known as Metlakahtlans who have recently emigrated from British Columbia to Alaska, and to such other Alaskan natives as may join them." There they have lived eleven years in peace. By hard work, equal to that of early pioneers in our Western States, they have cleared away the forest, built a village of about 200 frame houses, erected a salmon can-



nery capable of packing 20,000 cases of salmon per annum and a sawmill which can cut 10,000 feet of lumber per day. They have built a town hall which will seat 400 people, a schoolhouse large enough for 200 children, and a church capable of accommodating 800 people, the largest church in Alaska. They have constructed a pipe line, 2 miles in length, from a lake over 800 feet in elevation, which supplies good drinking water for the village and abundance of power for the cannery and the sawmill. They have organized a local government, with rules strict enough to satisfy the most rigid of our Puritan fathers. In short, the Metlakahtlans are a sober, industrious, self-supporting Christian community. They are no burden on the United States Government. All they ask is a secure tenure of their island home, and citizenship. Every sentiment of justice and humanity demands that their reasonable and modest request should be granted. But, alas! traces of gold, it is rumored, have been discovered in the cliffs along the eastern side of the island, and what can withstand the "auri sacra fames?"

Instigated by greedy gold seekers, a bill was introduced in both Houses of Congress last winter, and is still pending, to take away from the Metlakahtlans and restore to the public domain about five-sixths of Annette Island, leaving to them a small peninsula on the west side, containing about 21 square miles. So much alarm was excited by this proposed legislation that Mr. Duncan was sent to Washington to protest against it. He remained here several weeks. He fully explained the condition of his people, their substantial gains and rapid progress in the arts of civilization, and the good influence they are exerting upon the surrounding native tribes. He earnestly pleaded for "protection and isolation from vicious whites." The moral and material injury which would result from the passage of the bill now before Congress can not well be overstated. The Commissioner of Public Lands disapproves it. In a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 6, 1898, he says:

In my judgment the rights and interests of the Metlakahtla Indians are worthy of respect and should be carefully guarded. It is my opinion that their interests can not be successfully maintained or their welfare secured if, as contemplated by this bill, they should be limited to so small an area as the western peninsula portion of said island, and furthermore subjected to temptations which, it is to be feared, they have not as yet attained sufficient strength of character to successfully resist.

The Secretary of the Interior also says:

I am convinced that these Indians should be permitted to remain in undisputed possession of their reservation, and that no part thereof should be opened to settlement. The bill has, therefore, my unqualified disapproval, and I trust it will not become a law.

We heartily indorse these emphatic words, and recommend a substitute for the pending bill granting a full title in fee of Annette Island to the Metlakahtlans, with provision for the allotment of the lands in severalty to the Indians and their recognition as American citizens.

#### THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The most important measure of legislation relating to Indian affairs during the year was the passage of the Curtis bill, entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory." The provisions of the act are fully explained by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his late report. We need name only its most important features. It provides for the allotment of lands to individual Indians in equal portions, or rather in portions of equal value, and thus makes all the people of the Five Tribes citizens of the United States. The mineral lands are reserved from allotment, and are to be leased by the

Secretary of the Interior and operated for the benefit of the tribes. The town sites are also reserved, and the lots are to be appraised, the occupants who have improved them having the prior right of purchase.

This is the first attempt to secure for white residents a title to the lands upon which they have built costly buildings and flourishing towns. The act makes the exclusive use of large tracts of land by single individuals, which has been practiced to a large extent, a misdemeanor punishable by the courts. In short this act, together with that which took effect January 1, 1898, must work a complete revolution in the affairs of the Territory and place it practically under the Government of the United States. For its execution a vast amount of work remains to be done by the Dawes commission, and the education of the 64,000 Indian citizens to make a right use of their new privileges throws a new responsibility upon the churches that are doing missionary work in the Indian Territory.

#### EDUCATION.

All who are concerned for the civilization and welfare of the Indians watch with special interest their progress in education. From a small beginning, twenty-one years ago, when the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for the support of Indian schools, the work has steadily grown into such dimensions that its management requires a large part of the time and thought of those who have control of Indian affairs. The Commissioner devotes twenty-four pages of his annual report to this subject, and whoever reads those pages can not doubt that we have now a system of education well organized and under intelligent supervision. The attendance has steadily increased from year to year. The following table shows the enrollment and average attendance for the fiscal years 1897-98, exclusive of the schools among the Five Civilized Tribes and the Indians of New York.

*Enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools, 1897 and 1898, showing increase in 1898; also number of schools in 1898.*

Kind of school.	Enrollment.			Average attendance.			Number of schools.
	1897.	1898.	Increase.	1897.	1898.	Increase.	
Government schools:							
Nonreservation boarding.	5,723	6,175	452	4,787	5,347	560	25
Reservation boarding.....	8,112	8,877	765	6,855	7,532	677	75
Day .....	4,768	4,847	79	3,234	3,286	52	142
Total.....	18,603	19,899	1,296	14,876	16,165	1,289	242
Contract schools:							
Boarding .....	2,579	2,509	a 70	2,313	2,245	a 68	b 29
Day .....	208	96	a 112	142	68	a 74	3
Boarding, specially appropriated for .....	371	394	23	330	326	a 4	2
Total.....	3,158	2,999	a 159	2,785	2,639	a 146	34
Public .....	303	315	12	194	183	a 11	(c)
Mission boarding d .....	813	737	a 76	741	662	a 79	17
Mission day .....	87	54	a 33	80	22	a 58	2
Aggregate .....	22,964	24,004	1,040	18,676	19,671	995	295

a Decrease.

b Three schools transferred to the Government and contracts made for two schools which were paid by vouchers in previous years.

c Thirty-one public schools in which pupils are taught not enumerated here.

d These schools are conducted by religious societies, some of which receive from the Government for the Indian children therein such rations and clothing as the children are entitled to as reservation Indians.



From this exhibit it appears that there were in the year 1898 295 schools, with an enrollment of 24,004 and an average attendance of 19,671, an increase over the previous year of 1,040 in enrollment and 995 in average attendance. For the support of the 242 Government schools and 34 contract schools Congress appropriated \$2,631,771.35 for the fiscal year 1898, and for the current fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1899, the appropriation is \$2,638,390. Adding the amount provided by treaty stipulations—about \$600,000—the total sum available for education is \$3,238,390. With such means at his disposal, the Commissioner hopes not simply to maintain the existing school system but to make material advance during the current year. Improvement and enlargement of school buildings will furnish accommodations for many additional pupils, and new schools will be opened among the tribes of Arizona and New Mexico, where there are thousands of children without any school facilities. We trust these wise and wide plans may be fully carried out.

The possibility of civilizing and educating our Indians is no longer a matter of question or doubt. Indians are men, and with the same mental, industrial, and moral training that all other races receive they will take their place among us as useful citizens. Results already achieved are full of encouragement. Thousands have gone out from the schools and are exerting an influence for good upon the people among whom they live. Many through the "outing system," in practice at Carlisle, Hampton, and other schools, have learned the value of civilized home life and the dignity and worth of labor. These new ideas they carry to their people. Some fail to put them in practice, but a large majority have stood firm and have proved the value of the education they have received. From data obtained and collated by the Indian Office it is found that 76 per cent of returned pupils have a good report. As Commissioner Jones says—

The ratio of the good to the bad is remarkable from any standpoint, but it is emphasized particularly as showing the value of an educational system which can in a generation develop from savages 76 per cent of good average men and women, capable of dealing with the ordinary problems of life and taking their places in the great body politic of our country.

The contract and mission schools are continued by the various church missionary societies, though with a slight reduction of attendance, since the most of them no longer receive Government aid. We trust that this work may go on and increase. For, as we have often said, our deep and abiding conviction is that what the Indian needs above all things is moral and Christian training. Our Christian civilization is by no means perfect, but it is for our age and country the only civilization worth having; and it is by making Christ his pattern, and accepting His teachings, that the Indian can reach the best standard of manhood.

#### ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

During the year 1,943 patents have been issued and delivered, 873 allotments have been approved for which patents are being prepared, and schedules of 979 received but not finally acted upon. In addition to the above, 272 allotments have been made and approved to nonreservation Indians. Adding these to the number heretofore reported, we find that more than 60,000 individual Indians have received allotments. As women and children are included it appears that about 12,000 families have now the opportunity to make for themselves homes inalienable for at least one generation. How far they are occupying and making use of their lands is a question often asked, and we have endeavored to

ascertain the results of the allotment policy under the act of February 8, 1887, called the general allotment bill. Last spring the following letter was addressed to the Indian agents on reservations where allotments have been made:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,  
Washington, D. C., April 5, 1898.

*United States Indian Agent:*

We have been requested to report the results of the policy of allotting lands in severalty to Indians. To do this intelligently and accurately we need information from agents who are on the ground and familiar with the facts. Please, therefore, favor us with replies to the following questions:

1. How many allotments have been made to Indians of your agency?
2. How many patents have been issued?
3. How many Indians are living on their allotted lands?
4. To what extent are they cultivating their lands?
5. To what extent are their lands leased and with what results?
6. What in your opinion are the benefits or the evils of the allotment policy?

By replying, when convenient, and making such suggestions as you may deem fit, you will greatly oblige.

Yours, respectfully,

E. WHITTLESEY, *Secretary.*

Replies have been received from twenty agents, covering about 25,000 allotments and patents. These letters we publish with this report, and they will be read with interest, as they give the opinions and conclusions of intelligent and competent men on the ground.

A careful collation of the figures given shows that at least 80 per cent of the allottees are occupying their lands and cultivating them to some extent. These results are agreeably surprising, and they warrant the hope that with the oversight and instruction of farmers and assistant farmers a large number of Indians will gain a comfortable support by their own labor from the products of the soil, and with the valuable help of field matrons the Indian women will learn domestic arts and acquire for themselves and their families the comforts of civilized homes.

It is conceded by all that the industry upon which the Indians must mainly depend for their future support is agriculture. A few may push their way into professional life, but the great majority must win their living by manual labor. To succeed in this they must have instruction and help by farmers competent to teach them the use and care of farming implements and the best methods of planting and saving their crops. The Government agricultural colleges are now graduating every year men who are capable of filling these positions, and we suggest that it would be good policy to give them appointments.

#### IRRIGATION.

If the allotment policy is to be successful in the arid regions where many Indians dwell, an abundant supply of water must be furnished by irrigation, and on several reservations work for this purpose has been done as fast as funds appropriated were available. As we recommended last year, a competent engineer has been appointed to superintend the construction and maintenance of irrigation works, and thus greater economy and efficiency will be secured. Mr. W. H. Graves, appointed to the position, has proved his fitness for it by the great work he has done on the Crow Reservation, Mont. Many miles of irrigating ditches have been constructed, which will supply a large body of fertile land with abundant water for cultivation. Unfortunately, the funds set apart for this work are not sufficient for its completion. The Indians have sent an earnest petition to the Indian Office that enough



money be taken from their annuity fund in the United States Treasury to complete these ditches, and the Indian Commissioner requested authority from Congress to do this last spring, but no action was taken. We can conceive no good reason why such a request should not be granted. We heartily join with the Commissioner in renewing the recommendation. A work so costly and important ought not to be left unfinished.

We greatly regret that so little progress has been made toward supplying the Pima and Papago Indians on the Gila Bend Reservation, Ariz., with water for farming purposes, which they so much need. We explained in our last report how their supply has been cut off, and their irrigating ditches constructed by themselves have been left dry. A plan for their relief has been proposed, and we urged Congress to appropriate a sufficient fund to carry it out, but all we could get was a grant of \$20,000 for a preliminary survey, and an estimate of the cost of the work, the same to be expended by the Director of the United States Geological Survey. That officer has taken some steps toward making the survey, but we fear his report can not be ready for consideration by Congress this winter.

#### PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

The board was represented at the opening of bids and awarding of contracts for Indian supplies and goods at Chicago, Ill., from April 27 to May 15, and in New York from May 17 to June 8. The total number of bids at the two lettings was 649, and the prices, though higher than the previous year for a few classes of supplies, were, on the whole, considered reasonable. We assisted the Commissioner in the inspection of samples offered, and in the award of contracts, remaining about three weeks in each city. An account more in detail will be found in the report of Commissioner Lyon, the chairman of our purchasing committee, which is as follows:

#### *REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.*

SIR: The purchasing committee have the following to report from January 1 to December 31, 1898:

Bids for Indian supplies and transportation, as per advertisement, were opened April 27, 1898, at the Indian warehouse, No. 1602 State street, Chicago, Ill., in the presence of Hon. W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the secretary of the board of Indian commissioners, and a large number of bidders.

Three hundred and eighty-eight bids were received and opened, for beef, flour, corn, oats, barley, feed, hardware, school desks, furniture, harness, leather, agricultural implements, medical supplies, paints, oils, and transportation.

Mr. Roger C. Spooner was in charge of the warehouse as superintendent, and the following named persons were appointed as inspectors of the samples of goods offered: Gilbert Montague, for flour and feed; Mark Goode, for agricultural implements; Edward Devlin, for hardware; F. C. Hale, for harness; W. Bodeman, for medical supplies; E. Watson, for paints and oils; L. C. Bartley, for wagons; L. F. Crosby, for furniture.

On May 17 bids for dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, groceries, crockery, lamps, etc., as per advertisement, were opened at the Government Indian warehouse, No. 77 Wooster street, New York City, in the presence of Hon. W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, several members of the board of Indian commissioners, and a large number of bidders.

Two hundred and sixty-one bids were opened. Mr. Louis L. Robbins had charge of the warehouse as superintendent, and the following-named persons were appointed as inspectors of the samples of goods offered and to inspect the goods when received: Samuel S. Steward, for dry goods; P. F. Griffin, for clothing; Henry Lilly, for boots and shoes; David Towle, for hats and caps; Silas S. Carpenter, for hosiery

and notions; John N. Chapman, for groceries; Albert F. Cowen, for crockery and lamps; George A. Ferguson, for medical supplies; K. Joseph, for shirts and overalls.

Mr. Robbins, superintendent of the warehouse, reports that all the goods awarded to contractors, from bids opened May 17, have been delivered and shipped, with the exception of some table linen; that nearly all the goods delivered were equal to the samples from which the awards were made. In two instances goods were received at an allowance in price, recommended by the inspectors, and that 22,237 packages, weighing 3,201,726 pounds, were shipped from June to December 1. He also reports that the expenses of the warehouse, cost of inspection of goods, salaries, and labor were \$1,702.25 less than last year.

WM. H. LYON,

*Chairman Purchasing Committee.*

Gen. E. WHITTLESEY,

*Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners.*

#### MEETINGS.

We have held our usual meetings, one in this city, when, besides transacting the business of the annual meeting, we had very satisfactory interviews and consultations with the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; another in New York at the time of opening bids and awarding contracts for Indian supplies; and a third at Mohonk Lake, where, by invitation of Commissioner Smiley, a large number of people interested in Indian matters met with us for the discussion of questions relating thereto. This meeting, now well known as "The Mohonk Conference," continued three days and evinced unabated interest in the welfare of Indians. Reports were made by several religious societies of their school and missionary work, and the subject of education, its scope and purpose, received a large share of attention. A somewhat pessimistic tone seemed to prevail on account of the slow progress in the solution of the Indian problem, and some criticism was made of the Government administration of the Indian service. Some basis for such criticism may be found in the history of our dealings with Indians in former times, but during the last twenty-five years we have seen a steady improvement in the service, and its business affairs are now conducted as honestly as those of any department of the Government. Its educational work has been greatly extended and improved, and certainly much progress has been made in teaching Indians the habits and industries of civilized life.

It is by no means true that "the administration of Indian affairs is still largely intrusted to men without knowledge or experience, and in many cases without character." Nor is it true, as a rule, that "drunken men have been appointed to keep the Indians from drinking, lazy men to teach them industry, and corrupt men to teach them morals." Such language may be a fine specimen of antithesis, worthy of a Macauley, but, like many highly wrought figures of speech, it contains more error than truth. It exalts into a rule a rare exception. We have had able and upright men in charge of Indian affairs. We have had many faithful and efficient Indian agents, and the superintendents and teachers of Indian schools have been, with very rare exceptions, earnest, self-sacrificing men and women. We all agree that it is desirable to push forward as fast as possible the work of education and of allotment, and as early as possible to close up the Indian Bureau itself, but a vast amount of work remains to be done. Two-thirds of the Indians are yet to be settled upon individual homesteads and to be supplied with facilities for making a living; and Indian funds, amounting to many millions, must be properly cared for and distributed. So that, even if the schools were transferred to State control or to the Bureau of Education, the Government can not at present, and we fear not for many years, be freed from the expense of an Indian Bureau.



The one thing needed, as we have long felt and have often said, for the improvement of the Indian Service, is a permanent tenure of office by those officials who have proved their honesty and efficiency. No branch of the public service is more harmed than this by frequent changes, and in no branch is experience of greater value. The employees in the school service, and others holding subordinate positions, are now appointed under the merit system of the civil-service rules. But the Commissioner, the superintendent of education, Indian agents and inspectors are still subjected to change with every change of Administration. The agent can be of little use until he has gained the confidence of the Indians, and they are slow in giving such faith. When they find the officer in charge to be honest and efficient, they readily accept his advice and obey his commands. But toward new and untried men their attitude is that of suspicion if not hostility. In the Army and Navy we should have a very inefficient service if the officers were discharged every four years and men without training or experience appointed to command. The absurdity and injury of such frequent changes are equally great in the Indian Service. Dishonest and incapable agents must, of course, be removed. But we wish it might be understood as a rule of executive action that all who fill well their positions shall be retained as long as they are willing to serve, and shall be reappointed when their term of office expires, without regard to their political partisanship. Party politics should have nothing to do with their appointment any more than appointments and promotions in the Army. The Secretary of the Interior informs us that the Indian Bureau is now well manned. Our earnest desire is that no hazardous changes may be made. Our recommendations then are:

1. Permanent tenure of office in the Indian service.
2. The repeal or amendment of the act of Congress approved January 14, 1889, and a better system of managing the Chippewa timber interests adopted.
3. The early passage of the bill (S. 2888) to protect the Seneca Indians of New York from fraud and injustice.
4. The allotment of the New York reservation to individual Indians.
5. The rejection of the bill to restore Annette Island to the public domain, and the passage of an act granting a title in fee of that island to the Metlakatlans.
6. That authority be granted by Congress to take from the annuity fund of the Crow Indians in Montana a sufficient amount to complete their irrigating canals.

MERRILL E. GATES, *Chairman.*

E. WHITTLESEY, *Secretary.*

ALBERT K. SMILEY.

PHILIP C. GARRETT.

DARWIN R. JAMES.

WILLIAM H. LYON.

WILLIAM D. WALKER.

JOSEPH T. JACOBS.

HENRY B. WHIPPLE.

WILLIAM M. BEARDSHEAR.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

## RESULTS OF ALLOTMENT POLICY.

### REPLIES FROM INDIAN AGENTS ON RESERVATIONS WHERE ALLOTMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE.

CROW CREEK INDIAN AGENCY,  
Crow Creek, S. Dak., May 2, 1898.

Mr. E. WHITTLESEY,  
*Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: Replying to your letter of April 5, 1898, in which you ask for information as to the results of the policy of allotting land in severalty to Indians, would say—

1. That there have been 879 allotments made to the Indians of this agency.
2. That there have been 199 patents issued.
3. That all the Indians that have been allotted are living upon their allotments.
4. That they are cultivating their lands to a small extent for the reason that crops are almost a sure failure by reason of the repeated droughts.
5. That there are none of the lands leased.
6. That, in my opinion, the allotment plan is disadvantageous in many respects, more especially in a country like this where agriculture is almost a failure. I would not like to discourage this plan here now for the reason that the Indians have all taken their allotments and are living upon them. But if these people could have been given a sufficient number of cattle to start a common herd among them, and the reservation fenced, I think they would have been in much better condition now than they are by trying to till the soil and graze whatever of stock they have upon their own lands. This is preeminently a stock country, and I think this industry will be the one that will eventually make these Indians self-supporting. They have been averse to taking their patents for the reason that they think they will become citizens then and will have to pay taxes and be amenable to all the laws of the white man.

Another serious drawback to the allotment system is that when they take their allotments in severalty they are regarded as citizens and the Indians of this agency, and other agencies that I am acquainted with are far from being ready to assume the responsibilities of citizenship. When the power of the agent to discipline the Indians of his agency is taken away, and such power is taken away when the Indian becomes a citizen, it instills a spirit of insubordination in him and makes him a more lawless and worthless character than he otherwise would be.

I think also that the leasing of certain allotments near the border of the reservation to substantial farmers would be a good thing for allottee and the Indians as well.

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. STEPHENS,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

DEVILS LAKE AGENCY,  
Fort Totten, N. Dak., May 6, 1898.

Hon. E. WHITTLESEY,  
*Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report in pursuance of your request of the 15th ultimo:

1. Our records show that 1,158 allotments have been made.
2. That 865 patents have been issued.
3. The majority of the adults are living on their allotments.
4. There are 4,000 acres in crop this spring, and they would have put 2,000 acres more if we could have obtained the seed for them and rations sufficient to have kept them alive, some actually being reduced to the necessity of living on gophers.
5. The leases are few and confined to themselves in all but one instance, where a white man has rented for the present year; result not arrived at.



6. The benefits of the allotment system are, first, a wider knowledge of individual property rights, consequently some degree of personal responsibility (though the latter is not a marked feature of the present generation on this reservation); second, a tendency to fixed habitation and home building; the evils seem to arise from ignorance on their part and the selection, in many instances, of lands totally unfitted to agriculture; third, dividing the allotment into 40-acre lots, in some instances many miles apart, necessitating great inconvenience in the cultivation; fourth, allotting to children should be discontinued, the land being saved and allotted when the child becomes of age and has saved enough to cultivate it.

Yours, respectfully,

F. O. GETCHELL,  
United States Indian Agent.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,  
Okla., May 7, 1898.

The BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,  
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiries dated April 5, 1898, I have the honor to submit the following answers:

1. There were 2,363 allotments made to Indians under this agency.
2. A patent was issued by the Department to each allottee and delivered to allottee by Indian agent, who would receipt for same in duplicate.
3. About three-fourths of the Indians under this agency are either living upon their lands or controlling them through lessees.
4. Not more than one-fifth of the Indians are cultivating their lands in person.
5. About one-half of their lands are leased and with the best of results, as a source of revenue to the allottee, and his contact with the white lessees is encouraging more of them to work themselves.
6. The benefits to the Indian in taking his allotment are numerous. It brings him more directly in contact with civilization. He observes more closely the advantages of industry and frugality as seen in his white neighbors. He is brought face to face with the advantages of education, sobriety, and religious habits of life.

When the Indians' lands are not allotted, they keep up their old tribal relations, live huddled together in villages, and seldom come in contact with the influences of civilization and enlightenment.

Very respectfully,

LEE PATRICK,  
United States Indian Agent.

MISSION TULE RIVER "CON" AGENCY, CAL.,  
San Jacinto, May 12, 1898.

Hon. E. WHITTLESEY,  
Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication bearing date April 25, 1898, and respectfully reply to your inquiries as follows:

1. The records of this office show that 361 allotments have been made to Indians of this agency. The location, number of allotments, and by whom made are detailed as follows:

Location.	Number of allotments.	By whom made.
Rincon .....	51	Miss Kate Foot.
Potrero .....	156	Carare.
Pala .....	15	Do.
Pechanga (Temacula) .....	85	Do.
Sycuan .....	17	Patton.
Capiton Grande .....	37	Do.

2. Patents have been issued for Pala, Pechanga, and Sycuan. These patents, amounting to 117 for the three reservations named, have been delivered so far as possible.

3. Practically all the Indians are occupying the lands allotted to them.

4. Generally speaking, the Indians are cultivating their lands fairly well. They are proud of their lands and homes and by observing are improving each year. I regret to say in this connection that the present year is most discouraging to farmers

in California. We are experiencing a severe drought in southern California; crops are almost a failure; natural feed is scarce; hay is high. This will cause much hardship and suffering for the Indians and their stock and will tax their ingenuity to the utmost to obtain subsistence until the rains come again.

5. I am not aware of any leases having been made by individuals.

6. In my opinion there are some benefits from the allotment policy, provided, however, that the Government has undoubted title to the lands allotted. The land difficulties at this agency are numerous, covering, as it does, so much territory and embracing so many reservations, and there is such a stubborn resistance on the part of many white people to the Indians occupying the lands set apart for them that the friction between Indian and white neighbors is constant.

I would suggest that a better system of surveys should be made, giving good conspicuous stakes or monuments, thus plainly defining the lines of the reservations. Indians seem ignorant of the lines of their reservations and often come to my office for information. Being poorly equipped with good and accurate maps and good descriptions of the reservation lines, I am frequently unable to give the Indians the information they desire.

In conclusion I trust I have been sufficiently explicit in complying with your request. I assure you that the Indians will work. They are becoming better farmers, more self-reliant and self-supporting, year by year. Their landed interests give them the greatest concern, and to the end that their lands and homes may be secured to them and be made permanent I will gladly give any information and assistance in my power.

Respectfully,

L. A. WRIGHT,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

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CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Darlington, Okla., May 18, 1898.*

Hon. E. WHITTLESEY,  
*Secretary Board Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: Replying to your letter of April 5 last, I submit the following data, as requested:

1. Three thousand three hundred and twenty-eight.
2. Three thousand three hundred and twenty-eight trust patents.
3. Eighty per cent.

4. All able-bodied Indians are cultivating their lands, with a fair degree of success.

5. Twenty per cent of their lands are leased, with fair results. Owing to the fact that some Indians have more land than they can cultivate, and others being incapacitated by reason of age, etc., the leasing of land is thought to be the means of improving their allotments, affords them a revenue, and in such instances is encouraged.

6. The benefits derived from the allotment policy are indeed many; the evils few. Allotment of land in severalty serves to break down the nomadic habits of the Indian. It gives him land which he can call his own and in which he acquires a personal pride. He is encouraged to make for himself a permanent home with pleasant surroundings, and while living side by side with his white neighbors he has the benefit of practical object lessons in his efforts to adopt civilized habits. While objects aimed at may not in all instances be acquired in the present generation, the civilizing wedge will be driven, and those following will take up the work of their fathers and push it with vigor, for we must remember that where once stood the log cabin of the hardy pioneer is to-day covered by structures towering to the sky as silent witnesses of the onward march of civilization, which were little thought of during the early days. So let us trust that the same lot and portion awaits the Indian.

I wish to say that your letter was received while I was at Washington on a visit, was filed away in the office here until now, and hence the delay in giving you the desired data.

Respectfully, yours,

A. E. WOODSON,  
*Major, U. S. A., Acting Indian Agent.*

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BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,  
*Washington, D. C.*

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T., *June 3, 1898.*

SIRS: In reply to your communication of April 5, 1898, asking for certain information in regard to allotments, etc., to Indians of this agency, I have the honor to submit the following:



1, 2. All of the Indians of the reservations of this agency have received allotments, except those born since the allotments were made, and patents have been issued to such allottees. (See Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1897, pp. 432, 433.)

3. About seven-eighths of the allottees live on their allotments and cultivate portions of the same.

4, 5. About three-fourths of the allottees lease the greater portion of their lands and live on and cultivate the balance themselves. The other fourth cultivate all of their allotment, with good results. The leasing of their lands is a benefit to the allottees, as it brings them good neighbors, and lands which in most cases would lie idle are greatly improved by the lessee. Very few of the lessees are a detriment to the Indians.

6. Where the Indians are prepared to receive allotments, as is the case at this agency, the allotment policy is a benefit to them. When allottees have progressed sufficiently in the ways of civilization, they should be permitted to alienate portions of their lands, not to exceed one-half, with the understanding, however, that the proceeds of such alienation shall be devoted to the improvement of their remaining lands.

In my opinion the education of Indian youth in reservation schools is the solution of the Indian question.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD GOLDBERG,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

COVELO, CAL., June 16, 1898.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,  
*Washington, D. C.*

SIRS: In answer to your questions of the 1st of April, 1898, I have the honor to submit the following:

Six hundred and twenty-two allotments have been made. Six hundred and four patents have been issued. About 75 per cent of the Indians are living on their allotments. About 50 per cent of their lands are being cultivated.

Their lands are not leased, owing to the small allotments and the requirements of cash rent for the consideration of the conditions necessary to lease. The community is so remote from a market and the roads thereto are so steep and difficult of travel and the expense of transportation so great that it is impossible to transport farm products to market, the cost of transportation being from \$20 to \$40 per ton, according to the season. Therefore farm products, as a rule, are fed to stock and the stock driven to Ukiah, the nearest market, a distance of 75 miles. If I were allowed to lease the allotments for grain rent, or lease others for a term of years to have them cleared, fenced, ditched, and small houses built, I am of the opinion great good could be accomplished for the allottees.

I could with little difficulty lease a number of allotments on the latter conditions, and in a few years the whole reservation (the valley portion) would be under cultivation and yielding a sustenance for the Indians, where, as is now, I am convinced that these allotments spoken of will long remain in their native brush and be of little benefit to their owners. Another evil which, in my opinion, should be remedied is: When the news of the contemplated issue of lands, etc., was spread abroad a number of very undesirable half-breeds and squaw men flocked to the reservation and procured lands. A great many left immediately and have not since done labor or other improvement. Some of these allotments are situated on the margin of the fenced portion of the reservation, and the fence which was on it at the time of the issue, which was placed there by the Government, has decayed, and the aforesaid parties will not improve the fence, and as a result stock break into the fields and destroy the crops of the Indians. This is a nuisance which should be abated by the cancellation of their allotments and the issue to others who have no homes and who would improve them.

In my opinion the allotting policy should be amended to overcome these evils, and the improvement of the Indians would be more rapid.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. PATRICK, *Superintendent.*

PIMA INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Sacaton, Ariz., June 7, 1898.*

MR. E. WHITTLESEY,  
*Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: Under date of April 5, 1898, you addressed a communication to the agent of Pima Agency, who was then Mr. H. J. Cleveland, who died May 17. I find your letter on the files of this office unanswered. Although a little late with reply, I, as special agent in temporary charge, will endeavor now to give you the information

asked for. This agency has in its charge the Pima, Papago, and Maricopa Indians. The only allotted lands so far are to the Papagoes, at San Xavier and Gila Bend reservations.

At San Xavier, 291 allotments, 291 patents issued; 40 living on their allotments. At Gila Bend, 679 allotments; no patents yet; but few if any living on allotments, by reason of no water for irrigation.

In further answers to queries 4, 5, and 6, I respectfully refer you to report of Mr. J. M. Berger, farmer, in charge of the Papagoes at San Xavier, under date of April 21, which gives all the information on the subject this agency can at present supply.

Could the Government or some private corporation see its way clear to make an investment of a couple of million dollars in what is known as the Butler Reservoir, a permanent and abundant water supply could be obtained that would make serviceable, and with astonishing results, many thousands of acres of these Indian lands now practically worthless? Perhaps the day may soon come. There would then be a great incentive to taking allotments and making improvements. With water, this great valley would be rich; without it, but little better than a desert.

Respectfully,

S. L. TAGGART,

*United States Special Indian Agent, in charge.*

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ.,

*San Xavier Reservation, April 21, 1898.*

Hon. H. J. CLEVELAND,

*United States Indian Agent, Sacaton.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to give you below the information asked for in "Circular letter" of the honorable board of supervisors in regard to allotting land in severalty to Indians at the San Xavier Reservation under my charge.

1. In 1890 291 allotments were made, each head of family receiving 20 acres of farming land, and 140 acres of timber and so-called mesa land.

2. In 1891 patents (291) therefor were issued.

3. About forty families are living on their farming land. In view of the fact that about one-half of the cultivated land is overflowed every year in the rainy season, it would be dangerous to live permanently on land so exposed, and therefore, many of the allottees reside there only temporarily.

4. About three-fourths of the allotted farming land is under cultivation.

5. As yet no land has been leased.

6. In my opinion no steps could have been taken which would benefit more these Indians than allotting land in severalty to them. With the exception of a very few malcontents, found everywhere, each allottee appreciates now fully the privilege of being the exclusive owner of a piece of land which he positively knows belongs to him and his family. It gives them a greater inclination toward farming, and especially toward a more careful clearing and cultivating of their land, than they ever had before.

I am very often called upon to settle questions in regard to boundary lines of individual parcels of land, which goes to show that they begin to appreciate the value of every foot of land allotted to them.

Notwithstanding the fact that the clearing of land here is a very laborious task, on account of the frequent occurrence of mesquite trees and stumps and the exceedingly pertinacious sacaton or bunch grass, there is continuously more allotted land cleared and cultivated, and that too, by Indians who in 1890, when the allotment was made, thought, and in my presence said, that the land allotted to them was not worth fencing and clearing.

I have known personally these allottees and their situation since 1893. In 1890, when the allotment was made, I acted as official interpreter, and since then, for eight years, I have been the farmer in charge of this reservation, and I am, therefore, certainly in a position to know the condition of these allottees.

Very respectfully,

J. M. BERGER, *Farmer in charge.*

GRANDE RONDE SCHOOL, OREG., *May 1, 1898.*

E. WHITTLESEY,

*Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: Yours of the 5th of April relative to the results of the policy of allotting lands in severalty to Indians to hand. In reply:

1. Two hundred and sixty-nine allotments have been made to Indians of this agency.

2. Two hundred and sixty-nine patents have been issued.

3. Ninety-seven.

4. Nearly all tillable land is being cultivated this year.



5. Only three leases executed, results good.

6. In my opinion the benefits of the allotment policy, so far as the Grande Ronde Indians are concerned, has been very great. Each Indian knows just what he owns; he also knows that it is his for all time and that no one can take it from him. All are satisfied, with the exception of some of the younger Indians, who would like to have more tillable land.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW KERSHAW, *Superintendent.*

PONCA, ETC., AGENCY,  
Whiteagle, Okla., April 27, 1898.

E. WHITTLESEY,

*Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter, dated April 5, 1898, asking for certain information from me regarding the Indians of this agency.

In reply to question No. 1, as to how many allotments have been made to the Indians of this agency, I have to say that to the Poncas, 628; Pawnees, 823; Otoes, 190, and Tonkawas, 73.

In answer to question No. 2, as to how many patents have been issued, I have to say that to the Poncas, 627; to the Pawnees, 823, and Tonkawas, 73. In this connection I will state that one allotment made on the Ponca Reservation was not approved by the Secretary of the Interior; hence a patent was not issued for same. While the foregoing patents have been issued by the Department, only about half of those issued to the Ponca Indians have been delivered, as about one-half of this tribe were assigned allotments, and have not acknowledged same to this date; consequently they are in the agency office awaiting a time when the Indians will become pacified to the situation and accept same. The Otoes were allotted in 1893 and the schedule submitted for approval, but for some reasons never received the same. Helen P. Clarke, special allotting agent, is now at work among these Indians readjusting the allotments, and informs me that up to the present date 190 members of the tribe have accepted lands in severalty, which I am glad to say far exceeds the number who accepted their allotments as scheduled in 1893.

3. There are 98 Indians or heads of families living upon their allotted lands on the Pawnee Reservation and about 90 on the Ponca, which is nearly an entire tribe; and 8 or 10 on the Tonkawa, the balance of the tribe living in houses built near the agency reservation.

4. The Indians on the Ponca Reservation are cultivating about 1,500 acres themselves; on the Pawnee Reservation 1,443 acres; Tonkawa about 75 acres; on the Otoe about 2,171, the majority of this being done by contract labor, white farmers being employed.

5. About 30,000 acres are under lease on the Ponca Reservation, at an annual rental of \$12,255.59; Pawnee Reservation 36,784 acres, at an annual rental of \$13,776.11; Tonkawa 11,200 acres, at an annual rental of about \$8,500.

In reply to inquiry No. 6, as to what in my opinion are the benefits or evils of the allotment policy, I have to say that the benefits are numerous and the evils few, providing reservation lines are preserved until the Indians shall become accustomed and are thoroughly ready to be made citizens in every respect of the United States. Allotting their lands in severalty gives them homes of their own and something to look after individually, while the privilege of leasing same gives them a permanent income and one upon which they can depend for the support of themselves and families.

Very respectfully,

ASA C. SHARP,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., April 25, 1898.

E. WHITTLESEY,

*Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In reply to circular letter of the 5th instant I have the honor to submit the following:

1,971 persons were allotted 160 acres each.....	315,360
9 persons were allotted 40 acres each .....	360
5 churches received 40 acres each .....	200
1 church received 160 acres.....	160
1 church received 17 acres.....	17

1 Government school received 480 acres.....	480
1 mission school received 160 acres .....	160
1 agency school received 170 acres .....	170
Total .....	316, 907
Thrown open to settlement.....	601, 873
Grand total.....	918, 780

I am informed that about 1,980 patents have been issued. There are about 400 families living on their allotted lands. The Indians are cultivating about 98,000 acres of their lands. The Indians leased not less than 30,000 acres of land, most of which is used for grazing purposes.

In my opinion, the Indians are benefited by the allotment policy. They endeavor to farm and raise stock, and on this reservation they would succeed if they could be furnished with sufficient means to start right; the soil is very rich.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

NATHAN P. JOHNSON,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, S. DAK., *April 23, 1898.*

E. WHITTLESEY,  
*Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 5th instant would say—

1. That I am unable to inform you how many allotments have been made upon this reservation, as there is no schedule of allotments on file in this office. I would refer you to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for this information.

2. No patents have been issued up to the present time.

3. About 150 families are living on their allotments.

4. To a very limited extent, as this country is a very poor farming country.

5. No Indian lands are leased at this agency.

6. In my opinion it is a great benefit to the Indians to allot them land in severalty, as it has a tendency to scatter them out from their camps and make them individually responsible for their own property.

Very respectfully,

B. C. ASH,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Siletz, Oreg., April 22, 1898.*

HON. E. W. WHITTLESEY,  
*Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I will now attempt to answer your favor of April 5 to the best of my ability:

1. Five hundred and fifty-one.

2. Five hundred and forty-one.

3. About 100 families.

4. All raise fairly good gardens; most of them raise a little hay, about forty raise oats, and at least thirty have a surplus to sell each year; this year it will reach 10,000 bushels.

5. Only seven of them have leased their lands, and as a rule they get more out of the land than if they worked it themselves, besides the land is kept in better condition, fences in better repair; in fact, the leasing so far has been a benefit to the Indian, for the parties that lease generally have more than one place and would attain little or no benefit if it was not rented.

6. I believe the allotment of sufficient land to each Indian for a home was the proper thing to do and was about the first step in the right direction, yet the classifying of all Indians as Indians, and the withholding of the patent in fee simple from all alike, irrespective of their ability to manage their own affairs, is a serious mistake and a wrong; it leaves no hope or encouragement to those that are progressive and trying to advance; it is not so much the fact that they are not to come into possession of their land as the humiliating knowledge that the Government still holds a string to them. To distrust a child causes it to lose confidence in itself. How much more with these people that know something of the practical side of life. Many of the Indians on this reservation are far advanced in civilization; some indeed are much more capable to manage their own affairs than many of their white neighbors, and yet the raw Polander or Scandinavian is able to say to them, "You are an Indian and the Government won't trust you with your land, and I have only been in the country three years, can't talk English half as well as you do, yet the Government has given me 160 acres of good land."



We now have some sixteen families of Polanders settled here since this reservation was thrown open, and excepting about three they are far inferior in civilization and Americanism to the average Indian. Under such conditions is there any wonder that the Indian is dissatisfied? Has he not a right to complain of injustice? While I believe in the full honesty of purpose in the present allotment law, and have no doubt of its wisdom as applied to many of the Indians, yet it is altogether too rigid, and in my judgment would conserve the best interest of the Indians if made more pliable, leaving a discretionary power with the honorable Commissioner to at least grant patents in fee simple to such Indians as had shown a proper advancement. Still another evil of the system is the large amount of land coming into the hands of the few by the death of relatives, yet I am not prepared to say how this might be remedied to best advantage.

Very respectfully,

T. JAY BUFORD,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

LA POINTE INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Ashland, Wis., April 22, 1898.*

Mr. E. WHITTLESEY,  
*Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, asking to be informed as to the results of the policy of allotting lands in severalty to the Indians of this agency.

The following are my replies to the questions asked in your letter:

1. Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-two.
2. Two thousand four hundred and twenty-six.
3. About 500 families.

The lands on the reservations belonging to this agency are selected by the Indians for the pine upon it, and not taken by them for agricultural purposes. Some, however, have cleared up a part of their allotments and farm them to a very limited extent. After the pine is all cut and the proceeds used up, I think many of them will do better.

5. There is practically no leasing of their lands, owing to the fact that the timber is what they derive their revenue from, and the land is unfit for grazing purposes and not cleared for farming.

6. The system of allotting lands in severalty meets my approval. It is the only way the Indians can be taken from under tribal government, which is the greatest drawback to civilization the Government has to contend with. It is only through ignorance and superstition that the chiefs are able to hold their people together and exact obedience to their mandates as supreme rulers. Such influence can not be otherwise than pernicious, and anything tending to change this condition is a step in the right direction. The allotment of land in severalty, I believe, will in time wholly eradicate this influence. Pagan rites and ceremonies will gradually die out and the "medicine men" will only exist in memory.

Very respectfully,

G. L. SCOTT,  
*Captain, Sixth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.*

WARM SPRING AGENCY,  
*Warm Spring, Oreg., April 22, 1898.*

Hon. E. WHITTLESEY,  
*Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of April 5, 1898, I have to report as follows:

1. Nine hundred and seventy-nine allotments.
2. Nine hundred and forty-eight patents issued.
3. The greater part of the Indians are residing on their allotments.
4. They are cultivating almost all lands susceptible to cultivation.
5. No leases upon this reservation.

6. It is my opinion that the allotting system will prove of the greatest advantage to all Indians, from the fact that the individual holding prompts them to greater industry, and to constructing and maintaining better improvements. In fact, I think it adds energy and self-reliance, and also prevents active leading men from dictating the possessions of individual Indians.

I find great objection among the Indians to accepting and receipting for their allotment patents. They seem to entertain the false impression that when they receive their patents the reservation will be opened to white settlement, and they will then be subjected to taxes, and all laws governing the whites.

Respectfully,

JAMES L. CORRAN,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

YAKIMA AGENCY,  
Fort Simcoe, Wash., April 19, 1898.

Hon. E. WHITTLESEY,  
Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.

SIR: As requested in your letter of April 5, asking me to report the results of the policy of allotting lands in severalty to Indians, and to answer questions from No. 1 to 6—

1. There has been 1,851 allotments made on this reservation, and there will be about 250 more made during this summer.

2. This office has received 1,812 what are termed patents. They are being delivered as fast as called for.

3, 4, 5, and 6 I will answer in a general way, as to answer direct without some explanation would be misleading. The number of Indians living on allotted lands, I will say practically all, but not on the land that has been allotted to them each individually, as it should be borne in mind, of the 1,851 allotments there are only about 500 men or heads of families, and a family of five or six may be living on one allotment where they have a house and some improved land.

This home for the family may be allotted to either mother or father of a family of five or six, but is used as a farm to support the family, while the mother and five children may have wild unimproved sagebrush land allotted to them in another part of the reservation or it may be adjoining the home place. So I will state there are about 500 families on the reservation, practically all living on lands allotted to some one of their family. They are farming and improving the home place, while the balance of the land allotted to them is not being improved or cultivated.

There are, of course, some exceptions, but as a rule this is the case. Nearly all of the heads of families have fenced and have some kind of a house on their farms, and are cultivating from 10 to 80 acres of land. Wheat and hay are the principal products. Nearly all raise a fairly good garden, where water for irrigation can be obtained. But little leasing has been done here, in fact none to speak of until this spring the Indians have leased some wild sagebrush land.

A great deal might be said in favor of the allotment policy; many good results follow, and also much trouble and difficult problems. No one can realize it so much as the agent on whose shoulders the load and responsibility rests, who is brought face to face with the difficult problems every day, as the Indians have no one to go to for advice, protection, or assistance of any kind, except the agent, and only a strong constitution can long stand the work of an agent that tries to do his duty. Especially here he has to look after the wants of the school, but I am wandering from the subject, and will refer to some of the difficulties facing us here.

Of the 1,851 allotments made on this reservation, of those there has at least 350 died since land was allotted to them. No correct record has been kept of deaths or births. Not a single estate has been settled according to the laws of the State or any other law. As the land can not be sold I do not see how the local courts can have any jurisdiction under the State law settling estates of deceased Indians.

It is a great expense to probate estates of white people, and even the most intelligent business men employ lawyers to see that their estates are properly probated, and after all costs are paid what is remaining after all to be divided up among the legal heirs. Indians can not do this even if they were educated to it. I do not believe the State courts have jurisdiction or can settle these matters unless they have power to order sale.

Under the allotment laws land can not be sold for twenty-five years. If the death rate continues at the rate of 125 per year, think what will be the condition of things at the end of ten years.

By what means will one be able to tell who is the rightful owners of the lands that have been allotted? I am now giving out the patents to the Indians; at least one-half of them do not know or have forgotten their names they gave to the allotting agent.

When they ask for their patents they give an entirely different name from that designated in their papers or in the schedule of allotments.

They may want the patents for some deceased relative but do not know the name of the person, and the agent has to hunt it up. It often takes not only hours but days to ascertain for certainty by what name they were allotted.

I find the giving out of these patents and placing them in the hands of parties entitled to them is the hardest work I ever undertook to do. I am continually asking myself what will it be in twenty-five years when the final patents are issued?

I am of the opinion that unimproved land belonging to minors and Indians that are not financially or physically able to improve their lands should be leased. I quote from my report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, July 28, 1893. I have not materially changed my views on the subject:

"The Indians have exercised in the most part great discretion in the selection of their land, the major portion being very desirable, arable lands, easily watered and



prepared for cultivation, and now the question arises, how best and most speedily to make these lands contribute to their support? To clear, fence, plow, and get water on the land will require some money, to say nothing about houses, barns, farming implements, fruit and shade trees. The larger portion of the Indians are very poor, having neither money or other requisites for improving or developing a farm.

"It would seem that some plan could be adopted, which, if properly executed, would enable them to have their lands self-supporting and profitable; that is, a portion of their land should be made as capital for the immediate development and improvement of the remainder. It seems there are only two ways to accomplish this—that is, either to sell a portion or lease.

"Under the existing circumstances upon this reservation, I should favor leasing upon a plan that would enable them to lease a portion of their allotted lands for a term of from eight to ten years, for the improvement and development of the whole, or, in other words, the leasing for a term of years of 40 acres for the clearing, fencing, plowing, and irrigating of the 80 acres, and the 80 to revert and belong to the Indian exclusively at the expiration of the lease.

"I am satisfied leases could be made to responsible white men upon these terms, provided the leases could be made for a term of from seven to ten years. A three-years' lease upon this reservation is practically a prohibition upon leasing unimproved lands upon any terms that would be of any benefit to the Indians. It is certain that in leasing unimproved land, covered as it is with sagebrush, and without water for irrigation or for house use, that the longer time for which the lease is granted the greater the compensation for the use of the land, and a more enterprising and desirable class of people could be induced to avail themselves of the opportunity of leasing lands upon a lease of from seven to ten years than upon a term of three years, as under the present laws.

"I am so thoroughly imbued with the importance of this matter that if, under the existing laws, leases can be made for a longer period than three years, I would most earnestly recommend that the necessary legislation be obtained permitting Indians to lease their allotted lands, or at least a portion of them, for a term of not less than seven years, under such rules and restrictions as may be prescribed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

"*Records.*—Some provision should be made whereby the estate of a deceased Indian could be probated, without going through the forms prescribed by the State law, as it will be a long time before the Indians can be educated to the importance of having clear titles to their lands; and if some steps are not taken in this direction at once, within a few years there will be an endless amount of trouble in the adjustment of estates of deceased Indians, as the Indians themselves will pay no attention to this matter until a dispute arises among the heirs as to the rightful ownership of the land.

"There is already too much devolving upon the agent to perform the duties now required of him to be burdened with this additional and important work. In fact, with the present limited force of employees allowed at this agency, it is utterly impossible for the agent to give this matter the attention its great importance demands. It seems there should be some person appointed and laws enacted regulating the administration of Indian estates, without expense to the heirs. Without some such provision is made and executed it is my opinion that the expected benefits which these people are to derive from the allotting of lands in severalty will, to a great extent, prove a failure."

It should be borne in mind that I do not consider the conditions on all reservations the same as here. The lands on this reservation, with the exceptions of timber land in the mountains, can be classed as desert land, and must be irrigated to produce crops.

To build ditches and place the land in condition, clearing, leveling, etc., entails an expense and an outlay of money and labor that is not required upon some other reservations.

Respectfully submitted.

JAY LYNCH,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

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PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,  
*Santa Fe, N. Mex., April 13, 1898.*

E. WHITTLESEY,

*Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In compliance with your letter of the 5th instant, I have the honor to inclose report of result of policy of allotting lands in severalty to Indians, so far as the Jicarilla Apache Indians at Dulce, N. Mex., are concerned, which evidently covers the grounds of your inquiry.

The Pueblo Indians under my charge have not been allotted lands in severalty, as they yet live in communities, as has been their custom for the past three hundred years, and it is probable such will be their system for some time to come.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES L. COOPER,  
*Captain, Tenth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.*

JICARILLA SUBAGENCY,  
*Dulce, N. Mex., April 13, 1898.*

Capt. CHARLES L. COOPER,  
*Tenth Cavalry, Acting United States Indian Agent,  
Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, Santa Fe, N. Mex.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions in your communication of April 9, inclosing letter from honorable secretary of Board of Indian Commissioners, I have the honor to submit the following report:

1. Number of allotments made to Indians of this reservation, 847.
2. Number of patents issued, 845.
3. Number of Indians living on allotted lands, 350.
4. Approximately the number of acres cultivated by each Indian living on their respective allotment is 4 acres.
5. No land on this reservation is formally leased, but as the greater portion is principally grazing land, many of the Indians rent their unfenced ground in the spring, during lambing season, to sheep raisers, for a period of twenty to sixty days, deriving quite an income therefrom.
6. The allotting of lands on this reservation has been beneficial to some of the Indians and detrimental to others, and for the reason that the water supply as well as agricultural land is very limited. In many cases one spring of water on a certain allotment has to furnish water for from five to twenty neighboring allottees. During the summer season the water supply at all springs is usually very limited, and in many cases to such an extent that the Indian who owns the spring cuts off the water supply from his neighbors; therefore the latter are compelled to take their families and stock and go to the mountains. It is also a fact that in many cases an Indian has on his allotment not more than 3 or 4 acres of land suitable for cultivation, while his neighbor may have from 20 to 50 acres of good tillable land. Therefore the allotment of land under the existing circumstances has caused a jealous and envious feeling among these Indians, which is hard to overcome.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. GAYLORD,  
*Clerk in Charge.*

NEZ PERCES AGENCY,  
*Spaulding, Idaho, April 15, 1898.*

Gen. E. WHITTLESY,  
*Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: Replying to your communication of 5th instant, I have the honor to submit the following:

1. There have been 1,997 trust patents issued to these people; 109 of this number have been canceled, disallowed, or relinquished, 17 of which were duplicates (two allotments made to the same person under different names).
2. The patents have all been issued and are now in the hands of the allottees.
3. About four-fifths are living on their allotments or some portion of the same. Many of the allotments embrace separate parcels of land, usually the smaller portion lying along or bordering the streams, the balance being situated on the high benches or table-lands.
4. The Indians do not cultivate to exceed one-tenth of their land, and even in this they hire white men to do most of the work. But few full-blood Indians confine themselves to steady hard work. This order of things may be changed to some extent after the expiration of the semiannual payments, which now amount to about \$200 per annum to every man, woman, and child.
5. There is at present about 100 farming leases in force, aggregating some 15,000 acres, at an average rental of about \$1.50 per acre; adding to this the dozen business leases gives a revenue from this source of about \$23,000 per annum, which amount would be materially increased were the able-bodied members of the tribe allowed to lease their allotments.
6. I would enumerate the benefits as follows: It gives the Indian a chance to become a man among men; it gives the Government and the white race in general an opportunity to ascertain whether or not the Indian can become an American citi-



zen in the full sense of the word. It is true that some of them will "go to the wall," but it is too early yet to say what the proportion will be. Owing to former environments, the proportion may exceed that of the white race for a generation or two, but it will give those who are composed of the right material a chance to get out of bondage, and show to the world that the color of a man's skin or former conditions does not necessarily make him a loafer and mendicant.

It is doubtless true that quite a proportion—possibly one-fourth—of these people were not materially benefited by the change, but it would be an injustice to hold back three-fourths of a tribe for the real or imaginary benefit of the one-fourth.

Another very important fact is, that allotment helps to break up tribal relations; it curtails the power of the so-called chiefs, sorcerers, and conjurers; it throws the Indian in closer contact and relation with the whites. The latter, even in the "wild and woolly West"—many assertions to the contrary notwithstanding—are morally and intellectually far ahead of the average "noble red man" of to-day.

With allotment and the surplus lands thrown open to settlement, the Indian's next-door neighbor—the homesteader, is as a rule a hard-working farmer, whose circumstances demand care, thrift, and economy—has his house, barn, stable, sheds, corral, etc., which may be small and rude, but they are substantial and conveniently arranged; his team, cows, pigs, and chickens are housed and cared for; the inside of his house as a rule is neat and tidy; all of which his neighbor, Mr. Indian and his wife, notice closely and in many instances pattern after. A district school is soon established in the neighborhood in which, as is already the case in several instances here, the white and Indian children sit side by side, vying with each other for the mastery of their lessons; in this school the Indian youth is quickly taught to speak English; a church soon follows the schoolhouse, and it is only a matter of a short time when the worshippers will be composed of both races.

The only disadvantages that I can call to mind, in my desire to be impartial and unbiased, is that the range for stock is materially reduced thereby, causing inconvenience to a very few of the Indians who have large herds of cattle and horses. The allotment policy, if carried to a finish, will also work a hardship on my friend Cody, by soon depriving him of suitable material for his "Wild West" shows.

Very respectfully,

S. G. FISHER,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,  
*Toledo, Iowa, April 9, 1898.*

THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,  
*Washington, D. C.*

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of April 5, relative to the results of the policy of allotting Indian lands. In reply, will say that the Indians at this agency own their land in common, having purchased it from white settlers, and that no allotments have been made and none are contemplated under the present legal status. Our Indians, however, are making considerable progress in agriculture, in the raising of wheat, oats, corn, and vegetables for their own use.

I do not believe it would be wise to institute a policy among the Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa for the allotment of their lands, but two years ago I recommended to the Department the creation of a commission for the purpose of apportioning the Indian lands for agricultural purposes for a period of ten years. I believe that would materially advance the interests of our people, give independence and encouragement to such as desire to enjoy the rewards of their own labor, and finally prepare them for the allotment of their lands in severalty, but this final problem I believe to be removed as much as twenty-five years from us. I would be glad to cooperate with the honorable Board of Indian Commissioners and the Indian Department in a plan for a more systematic and satisfactory apportionment of our lands for the reasons above stated.

Very respectfully,

HORACE M. REBOK,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,  
*Nadeau, Kans., April 9, 1898.*

Hon. E. WHITTLESEY,  
*Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: Replying to your letter of the 5th instant, in reference to the results of allotting lands in severalty to Indians, and submitting certain queries pertaining to the subject for answer, I have the honor to submit the following, viz:

1. One thousand and sixty-six allotments have been made.
2. One thousand and sixty-six trust patents have been issued.

3. A majority of the Indians are living on their allotted lands, both from choice and necessity, as in three of the tribes there are no unallotted lands for them to occupy, and in the case of the Prairie Band of Pottawatomies, who have surplus lands, allotments were made in every case to cover their houses and fields.

4. They are cultivating their lands to a less extent than before allotments were made by personal labor.

5. Their lands are leased to a very large extent with discouraging and dangerous results. As at first proposed, the ill results might have been checked, but with the numerous modifications that have been adopted an agency is becoming a machine through which large sums of money are disbursed to immoral, dissipated, and utterly thoughtless persons, who have neither occasion nor disposition to resort to labor, and many of whom are without moral perception.

6. The benefits are that from 15 to 25 per cent of the Indians avail themselves of their rents for practical improvements, and place themselves within the sphere of actual civilization; 25 per cent will possibly not retrograde materially, and can, by persistent watchfulness and care, be brought to an appreciation of their responsibilities as men and women.

The evil results are, that the unrestrained use of more money than they need or should have will encourage their natural tendency to dissipation, gambling, and lewdness, and result in a slow but certain extermination of a large percentage of them. These views may be better understood, when I state that the average number of acres of land held by a Prairie Band Indian and his family is about 480 acres, worth, if in cultivation, from \$2 to \$2.50 per acre, while the lands of the Kickapoos, Iowas, and Sac and Fox Indians, bring \$3 per acre cash. The allotment of lands was necessary to the individualization of the Indian citizenship and indiscriminate leasing, in my opinion is wrong and ruinous.

I have lived and worked thirty-two years among Indians, and have engaged in many struggles to protect their funds and to obtain more for them, but in view of present conditions I sometimes think that my whole course has been wrong, and that I should better have subserved their interests by taking their money from them and forcing them to labor for all that they required.

I respectfully refer you to my annual report and statistics thereto for further information on this subject, as I endeavored therein to candidly state the conditions existing throughout the agency.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. JAMES, *United States Indian Agent.*

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR.,

November 16, 1898.

Hon. E. WHITTLESEY,

*Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In reply to your letter dated April 5, 1898, which was mislaid and under the rush of business forgotten, and copy of which has just been received with your letter of November 9, I have to say:

1. Nine hundred and fifty allotments have been made to Winnebagoes; 960 allotments have been made to Omahas; total allotments at agency, 1,910.

2. One thousand nine hundred and ten patents have been issued.

3. About 1,200 Indians are living on their allotted lands. (This includes about 300 who live on the allotted lands of their relatives.)

4. Six hundred Indians are cultivating their lands or the lands of relatives. This cultivation runs from a partial acreage up to the full extent of the allotment, and includes raising of grain, corn, vegetables, and the harvesting of wild hay, and in quantities during the present year, about as follows:

Wheat .....	bushels..	5,500
Corn .....	do .....	10,000
Potatoes .....	do .....	1,600
Other vegetables .....	do .....	1,000
Hay .....	tons..	3,000

Practically no stock is raised by the Indians.

5. The lands are leased to the full limit of possibilities under the law and regulations, and of 140,000 \* acres allotted 112,000<sup>1</sup> acres are leased, with the result that the Indians have or should have an income from their allotted lands—Winnebagoes, \$55,000; \* Omahas, \$40,000 \*—and their tribal lands bring them—Omahas, \$15,800; Winnebagoes, \$4,000—divided yearly among members of the tribe, all of which is, in my opinion, a premium on laziness and a discouragement to industrious effort and self-support among the Indians.

\* Estimated.



Leasing of allotted agricultural lands should never be permitted. The Indians should be compelled to live upon their allotments and support themselves by cultivating the land. They can do it, but will not unless compelled to. Not one acre of allotted agricultural land should be leased to a white man, and it would be far better to burn the grass on the allotted lands than to lease them for pastures to the white man. The Indians could use them to advantage for stock raising if they would. The mixing of the Indians with the class of whites who live upon and hang around an Indian reservation means the production of a mongrel race, embodying all the vices and none of the virtues of the dominant race; it means death industrially, morally, and physically to the Indian. Not a white man should be allowed within the limits of the reservation until the Government has so far advanced the Indian, by compulsion if necessary, in the industries of his reservation that they are a self-supporting community and all business and trades conducted by them. If they are to be allowed to mix, let the Indians go among the whites—not the whites among the Indians—and he will then meet them as an independent, self-supporting individual, capable, through proper instruction, to transact his own business as between man and man and with the better class of whites; not as now, as an ignominy in the hands of unprincipled sharpers.

6. The allotment of agricultural lands to Indians as at present made is a mistaken policy. If Indians have a reservation of agricultural lands it should be kept in its tribal form for purposes of control, government, and isolation from disreputable whites. It should be apportioned in uniformly suitable tracts in size, locality, etc., for future allotment. The Indians should be carefully selected, everything considered, and assigned certain lands which they should understand is to be theirs if they prove worthy of taking it, otherwise it will be taken away from them and given to some other Indian who is. Under present laws the Indian is given an allotment; it is his, and can not be taken from him except by voluntary relinquishment. All the mistakes of a general and hasty allotment are perpetuated, while the Indian feels he is independent of the Government and can do as he likes with his land, and if he don't want to work it, he won't. The advantages of the former system or temporary apportionment subject to constant necessary revision over definite allotment, are only to be considered in all its phases to be appreciated.

The allotment of timber and mineral lands should be allowed only where, in case of the former, the laws or treaties compel allotment in order to protect the timber from decay or destruction by fire or wind. Otherwise, mineral and timber lands should be held as tribal property and developed, and products prepared for market by the Indians. No better school in the industrial arts could be given them than one in which every pound of energy was expended in their own interests and where industrial advancement meant constantly increasing revenue.

If the Indian can not be developed into a higher state of civilization on these lines, it is useless to try it under the present policies.

What a revelation it would be to our Mr. Indian if he could travel in the plane of average honor and virtue of the white man, instead of being forever brought in touch with the level of maximum vice, fraud, and deceit of the white race.

Very respectfully,

W. A. MERCER,

*Captain, Seventh Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.*





**LIST OF OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH THE UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,  
INCLUDING AGENTS, SUPERINTENDENTS, INSPECTORS, SPECIAL AGENTS, AND  
SUPERVISORS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.**

[Corrected to October 20, 1898.]

W. A. JONES, Commissioner.....1315 N street NW.  
A. C. TONNER, Assistant Commissioner....1916 Sixteenth street NW.

**CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS.**

*Finance.*—SAMUEL E. SLATER.....1415 S street NW.  
*Accounts.*—WILLIAM B. SHAW, Jr.....1418 Kenesaw avenue NW.  
*Land.*—CHARLES F. LARRABEE.....1718 Oregon avenue NW.  
*Education.*—J. H. DORTCH.....2931 Fifteenth street NW.  
*Files.*—LEWIS Y. ELLIS.....101 Eleventh street SE.  
*Miscellaneous.*—M. S. COOK, stenographer in  
charge.....946 Westminster street NW.

**SPECIAL AGENTS.**

SAMUEL L. TAGGART.....Of Iowa.  
GILBERT B. PRAY.....Of Iowa.  
ELISHA B. REYNOLDS.....Of Indiana.  
ROGER C. SPOONER.....Of Illinois.  
JAMES E. JENKINS.....Of Iowa.

**SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIAN WAREHOUSES.**

ROGER C. SPOONER, special agent in charge..1602 State street, Chicago, Ill.  
LOUIS L. ROBBINS.....77 and 79 Wooster street, New York, N. Y.

**INSPECTORS.**

WALTER H. GRAVES.....Of Colorado.  
CYRUS BEEDE.....Of Iowa.  
WILLIAM J. MCCONNELL.....Of Idaho.  
ANDREW J. DUNCAN.....Of Ohio.  
JAMES McLAUGHLIN.....Of North Dakota.  
J. GEORGE WRIGHT.....Of South Dakota.  
CHARLES F. NESLER.....Of New Jersey.  
ARTHUR M. TINKER.....Of Massachusetts.

**SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.**

Miss ESTELLE REEL.....Arlington Hotel.

**SUPERVISORS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.**

ALBERT O. WRIGHT.....Of Wisconsin.  
CHARLES D. RAKESTRAW.....Of Nebraska.  
FRANK M. CONSER.....Of Ohio.  
MILLARD F. HOLLAND.....Of Washington.  
RUFUS C. BAUER.....Of Nebraska.

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

DARWIN R. JAMES, chairman .....	226 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MERRILL E. GATES, secretary .....	1429 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.
ALBERT K. SMILEY .....	Mohonk Lake, N. Y.
WILLIAM H. LYON .....	170 New York avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOSEPH T. JACOBS .....	Detroit, Mich.
WILLIAM D. WALKER .....	Buffalo, N. Y.
PHILIP C. GARRETT .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
E. WHITTLESEY .....	Washington, D. C.
Right Rev. HENRY B. WHIPPLE .....	Faribault, Minn.
WILLIAM M. BEARDSHEAR .....	Ames, Iowa.

## SECRETARIES OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG INDIANS.

Baptist Home Missionary Society: Rev. T. J. Morgan, D. D., 111 Fifth avenue, New York.

Baptist (Southern): Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Catholic (Roman) Bureau of Indian Missions: Rev. Joseph A. Stephan, 941 F street NW., Washington, D. C.

Congregational American Missionary Association: Rev. M. E. Strieby, D. D., Bible House, New York.

Episcopal Church Mission, Rev. John S. Lindsay, D. D., Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, New York.

Friends' Yearly Meeting: Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.

Friends' Orthodox: E. M. Wistar, 705 Provident Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Methodist Missionary Society: Rev. A. B. Leonard, 150 Fifth avenue, New York.

Methodist (Southern): Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.

Mennonite Mission: Rev. A. B. Shelly, Milford Square, Pa.

Moravian Mission: J. Taylor Hamilton, Bethlehem, Pa.

Presbyterian Home Mission Society: Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

Presbyterian (Southern) Home Mission Board: Rev. J. N. Craig, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.



List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

Agency.	State or Territory.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Blackfeet.....	Montana.....	Thos. P. Fuller.....	Browning, Mont.....	Blackfoot, Mont.
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	Oklahoma.....	Maj. Albert E. Woodson.....	Darlington, Okla.....	Darlington, via Fort Reno, Okla.
Cheyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	Jas. G. Reid.....	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.....	Gettysburg, S. Dak.
Colorado River.....	Arizona.....	Chas. S. McNichols.....	Parker, Ariz.....	Yuma, Ariz.
Colville.....	Washington.....	Albert M. Anderson.....	Miles, Wash.....	Fort Spokane, via Davenport, Wash.
Crow Creek.....	South Dakota.....	J. H. Stephens.....	Crow Creek, S. Dak.....	Crow Creek, via Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Crow.....	Montana.....	E. H. Becker.....	Crow Agency, Mont.....	Crow Agency, Mont.
Devils Lake.....	North Dakota.....	Fred O. Getchell.....	Fort Totten, N. Dak.....	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Flathead.....	Montana.....	Wm. H. Smead.....	Jocho, Mont.....	Arlee, Mont., and telephone to agency.
Fort Apache.....	Arizona.....	Chas. D. Keyes.....	White River, Ariz.....	White River, via Holbrook, Ariz.
Fort Belknap.....	Montana.....	Luke C. Hays.....	Harlem, Mont.....	Harlem Station, Great Northern R. R.
Fort Berthold.....	North Dakota.....	Thos. Richards.....	Elbowoods, via Bismarck, N. Dak.....	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Fort Hall.....	Idaho.....	Clarence A. Warner.....	Ross Fork, Idaho.....	Pocatello, Idaho.
Fort Peck.....	Montana.....	C. R. A. Scooby.....	Poplar, Mont.....	Poplar, Mont.
Fort Bay.....	Wisconsin.....	Dewey H. George.....	Keshena, Wis.....	Shawano, Wis.
Kiowa.....	Oklahoma.....	W. T. Walker.....	Anadarko, Okla.....	Anadarko, Okla., via Chickasha, Ind. T.
Klamath.....	Oregon.....	O. C. Applegate.....	Klamath Agency, Oreg.....	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
La Pointe.....	Wisconsin.....	S. W. Campbell.....	Ashland, Wis.....	Ashland, Wis.
Lemhi.....	Idaho.....	Edw. M. Yearian.....	Lemhi Agency, Idaho.....	Red Rock, Mont.
Lower Brule.....	South Dakota.....	Benj. C. Ash.....	Lower Brule, S. Dak.....	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Mackinac.....	Michigan.....	Dr. Jas. G. Turner.....	U. Anse, Mich.....	L. Anse, Mich.
Mescalero.....	New Mexico.....	Dr. W. McM. Luthrell.....	Mescalero, N. Mex.....	Las Cruces, N. Mex.
Mission Tule River (con.).....	California.....	Lucius A. Wright.....	San Jacinto, Cal.....	San Jacinto, Cal.
Navajo.....	New Mexico.....	Geo. W. Hayzlett.....	Fort Defiance, Ariz.....	Gallup, N. Mex.
Neah Bay.....	Washington.....	Saml. G. Morse.....	Neah Bay, Wash.....	Neah Bay, Wash.
Nevada.....	Nevada.....	Fred. B. Spriggs.....	Wadsworth, Nev.....	Wadsworth, Nev.
New York.....	New York.....	Augustine W. Ferrin.....	Olean, N. Y.....	Olean, N. Y.
Nez Percés.....	Idaho.....	Stanton G. Fisher.....	Spaulding, Idaho.....	Lewiston, Idaho, via Walla Walla, Wash.
Omaha and Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	Chas. P. Matthewson.....	Winnebago, Nebr.....	Dakota City, Nebr.
Osage.....	Oklahoma.....	Wm. J. Pollock.....	Pawhuska, Okla.....	Pawhuska, Okla., via Elgin, Kans.
Pima.....	Arizona.....	Elwood Hadley.....	Sacaton, Ariz.....	Casa Grande, Ariz.
Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	Maj. Wm. H. Clapp.....	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.....	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland.....	Oklahoma.....	John Jensen.....	White Eagle, Okla.....	White Eagle, Okla.
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.....	Kansas.....	Geo. W. James.....	Nadeau, Kans.....	Hoyt, Kans.
Pueblo and Jicarilla.....	New Mexico.....	N. S. Walpole.....	Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Quapaw.....	Indian Territory.....	Edw. Goldberg.....	Seneca, Mo.....	Seneca, Mo.
Rosebud.....	South Dakota.....	Charles E. McChesney.....	Rosebud, S. Dak.....	Rosebud, S. Dak., via Valentine, N.ebr.
Sac and Fox.....	Iowa.....	Wm. G. Malin.....	Toledo, Iowa.....	Toledo, Iowa.
Do.....	Oklahoma.....	Lee Patrick.....	Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.....	Stroud, Okla., and telephone to agency.
San Carlos.....	Arizona.....	Capt. H. P. Ritzins.....	San Carlos, Ariz.....	San Carlos, via Wilcox, Ariz.
Santee.....	Nebraska.....	H. C. Baird.....	Santee Agency, Nebr.....	Springfield, S. Dak.
Shoshone.....	Wyoming.....	H. G. Nickerson.....	Shoshone Agency, W. yo.....	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.

*List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses—Continued.*

Agency.	State or Territory.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Siletz.....	Oregon.....	T. Jay Buford.....	Siletz, Oreg.....	Toledo, Oreg.
Sisseton.....	South Dakota.....	Nathan P. Johnson.....	Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.....	Sisseton, S. Dak.
Southern Ute.....	Colorado.....	Wm. H. Meyer.....	Ignacio, Colo.....	Ignacio, Colo.
Standing Rock.....	North Dakota.....	Geo. H. Bingenheimer.....	Fort Yates, N. Dak.....	Fort Yates, via Bismarek, N. Dak.
Tongue River.....	Montana.....	Jas. C. Clifford.....	Lame Deer, Mont.....	Rosebud, Mont.
Tulalip.....	Washington.....	Edward Mills.....	Tulalip, Wash.....	Marysville, Wash.
Umatilla.....	Utah.....	H. P. Myton.....	White Rocks, Utah.....	Fort Duchesne, Utah.
Union.....	Oregon.....	Chas. Wilkins.....	Pendleton, Oreg.....	Pendleton, Oreg.
Warm Springs.....	Indian Territory.....	Dew M. Wisdom.....	Muscookee, Ind. T.....	Muscookee, Ind. T.
Western Shoshone.....	Oregon.....	Jas. L. Cowan.....	Warm Springs, Oreg.....	The Dalles, Oreg.
White Earth.....	Nevada.....	John S. Mayhugh.....	White Rock, Nev.....	Elko, Nev.
Yakima.....	Minnesota.....	John H. Sutherland.....	White Earth, Minn.....	Detroit, Minn.
Yankton.....	Washington.....	Jay Lynch.....	Fort Simcoe, Wash.....	North Yakima, Wash.
	South Dakota.....	John W. Harding.....	Greenwood, S. Dak.....	Armour, S. Dak.



*List of Indian training and industrial schools and superintendents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.*

School.	Location.	Superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Albuquerque.....	New Mexico.....	Edgar A. Allen.....	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Carlisle.....	Pennsylvania.....	Capt. R. H. Pratt.....	Carlisle, Pa.....	Carlisle, Pa.
Carson.....	Nevada.....	Eugene Mead.....	Carson, Nev.....	Carson, Nebr.
Chamberlain.....	South Dakota.....	John Flinn.....	Chamberlain, S. Dak.....	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Chilocco.....	Oklahoma.....	C. W. Goodman.....	Arkansas City, Kans.....	Arkansas City, Kans.
Eastern Cherokee.....	North Carolina.....	Henry W. Spray.....	Cherokee, N. C.....	Whittier, N. C.
Flandreau.....	South Dakota.....	Leslie D. Davis.....	Flandreau, S. Dak.....	Flandreau, S. Dak.
Fort Bidwell.....	California.....	Ira R. Bamber <i>a</i> .....	Fort Bidwell, Cal.....	Fort Bidwell, Cal.
Fort Lewis.....	Colorado.....	Thomas H. Green.....	Hesperus, Colo.....	Hesperus, Colo.
Fort Mojave.....	Arizona.....	John J. McKoin.....	Fort Mojave, Ariz.....	Fort Mojave, Ariz., via Needles, Cal.
Fort Shaw.....	Montana.....	F. C. Campbell.....	Fort Shaw, via Sun River, Mont.....	Great Falls, Mont.
Fort Totten.....	North Dakota.....	W. F. Canfield.....	Fort Totten, N. Dak.....	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Fort Yuma.....	California.....	Mary O'Neil.....	Yuma, Ariz.....	Yuma, Ariz.
Genoa.....	Nebraska.....	J. E. Ross.....	Genoa, Nebr.....	Genoa, Nebr.
Grand Junction.....	Colorado.....	T. G. Lemmon.....	Grand Junction, Colo.....	Grand Junction, Colo.
Greenville.....	Oregon.....	Dr. Andrew Kershaw.....	Grande Ronde, Oreg.....	Sheridan, Oreg.
Haskell Institute.....	California.....	Edward N. Ament.....	Greenville, Cal.....	Greenville, Cal.
Hoop Valley.....	Kansas.....	H. B. Peairs.....	Lawrence, Kans.....	Lawrence, Kans.
Hualapai.....	California.....	Wm. B. Freer.....	Hoop Valley, Cal.....	Eureka, Cal.
Morris.....	Arizona.....	Henry P. Ewing <i>a</i> .....	Hackberry, Ariz.....	Hackberry, Ariz.
Minnesota.....	Minnesota.....	Wm. H. Johnson.....	Morris, Minn.....	Morris, Minn.
Mount Pleasant.....	Michigan.....	Rodney S. Graham.....	Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Oneida.....	Wisconsin.....	Chas. F. Peirce.....	Oneida, Wis.....	Green Bay, Wis.
Perris.....	California.....	Harwood Hall.....	Perris, Cal.....	Perris, Cal.
Phoenix.....	Arizona.....	Saml. M. McCowan.....	Phoenix, Ariz.....	Phoenix, Ariz.
Pierre.....	South Dakota.....	Crosby G. Davis.....	Pierre, S. Dak.....	Pierre, S. Dak.
Pipestone.....	Minnesota.....	Dewitt S. Harris.....	Pipestone, Minn.....	Pipestone, Minn.
Puyallup.....	Washington.....	Jos. C. Hart.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	Tacoma, Wash.
Rapid City.....	South Dakota.....	Ralph P. Collins.....	Rapid City, S. Dak.....	Rapid City, S. Dak.
Round Valley.....	California.....	George W. Patrick.....	Covelo, Cal.....	Covelo, via Cahto, Cal.
Salem.....	Oregon.....	Thomas W. Potter.....	Chemawa, Oreg.....	Salem, Oreg.
Santa Fe.....	New Mexico.....	Andrew H. Viets.....	Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Seger.....	Oklahoma.....	John H. Seger.....	Colony, Okla.....	Minco, Ind. T.
Seminole.....	Florida.....	J. E. Brecht <i>a</i> .....	Myers, Fla.....	Myers, Fla.
Shebit.....	Utah.....	Laura B. Work.....	St. George, Utah.....	St. George, Utah.
Tomah.....	Wisconsin.....	Lindley M. Compton.....	Tomah, Wis.....	Tomah, Wis.
Wittenberg.....	do.....	Axel Jacobson.....	Wittenberg, Wis.....	Wittenberg, Wis.

*a* Industrial teacher in charge.





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